They Can't Help Selling.

The special prices we have affixed to our line of pattern dresses and the unusual inducements in the cloak department can't help selling the goods.

trade with us to-day.

our center dress goods tables exceptional in beauty and value.

L.S. AYRES & CO.

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

An Even Dozen Monday Bargains Are Good Things

342 yards in all. These goods are worth 75c, \$1, \$1.50

48c per Yard

This is a great chance—but limited to buy goods for portieres and uphol-

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

"Thank God for ten. What would the world to without tea? How did it exist? I am glad I was not born before tea."—Sydney Smith.

DALTON HAT CO



Bates House, High-Class: Hatters

"Go to an Art Store for Pictures."

An Old Frame

can very often be made good as new if regilded. If you have some let us know and we will call for them and give estimates of cost. Our stock of imported Florentine frames is large and varied.

Ward's Art Store North Pennsylvania St., Opp. Postoffice.

- GOOD GOODS -

Go to a Glove Store for Gloves."

Christmas Gloves

Three hundred different styles, including all the leading makes—Alexander Dent's Famous Gloves.



IM MEMORY OF HOVEY.

Church Yesterday.

Services Held at a West Indianapolis

Memorial services in commemoration of the death of Alvin P. Hovey were held by Hovey Post G. A. R. in Pilgrim Congregational Church at West Indianapolis yesterday afternoon. As Governor Hovey died during Thanksgiving week in 1891 it has been the custom of this post to hold memorial services on the Sunday following Thanksgiving. Rev. Mr. Ayres, pastor of the church, opened the services with prayer. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hanna delivered the memorial address, in which he spoke of the life of Governor Hovey during the war, private and politically. Despite the cold weather the

In his address Mr. Hanna reviewed the boyhood of Alvin P. Hovey, who was born near Mount Vernon. His family being in destitute circumstances, Alvin, at the age of nine years, learned the trade of a brickmaker. At sixteen he taught school and during odd hours studied law. Before he was twenty-one years old he was admitted to the bar. In 1846 he enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war, but was not mustered into service, as Indiana's quota was filled. In 1849 he was elected a member of the then followed a political career until the civil war occurred, when, in 1861, he recruited the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and served in the war until Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He then returned to his political life and in 1888 was elected Governor of Indiana. He died on Nov. 23, 1891, and was buried on

Thanksgiving day in the little cemetery at "After what I have said it would be unnecessary for me to tell you what I think of Governor Hovey," said Mr. Hanna, "The acts and deeds of his life speak greater praise for him than any words I can command. He did not care so much for the glory and fame, for the plaudits of courts, or the enchanting charms of public life as he did for the happiness and pleasure of his home life. He was always gentle, loving and kind. While he was Governor he was not satisfied unless he could see his daughter or some of his grandchildren every day. His faith in God was to him like a rock in a weary land. He did not belong to any church or espouse any creed; however, he believed the things that Christian man must believe. In Novemer, 1891, Governor Hovey started on a trip to Mexico for a few days of rest. He was taken fatally ill and returned home. Just before he died he was told that the west was blowing sharply, thinking to him. He changed his position in bed. and said: 'Of all the winds that blow I love the west the best.' A moment later he again turned in bed, spoke the name of 'Mary,' his daughter, and died. His death

was mourned by all the people of Indiana." ss and Iron Bedsteads.-Wm. L. Elder

THE PARTY NAMED IN

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

T. J. CHARLTON EXPECTS COMING LEGISLATURE TO PASS A LAW.

Meeting Last Night-What Boys' Club Has Accomplished.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Charty Organization Society and the sixtleth anniversary of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society were celebrated last night at En-You'll be dollars ahead if you glish's Opera House with the usual programme of exercises. The house was filled to the roof with people and all the space An assortment of 50c fabrics on on the stage was occupied. The music was furnished by the choir of the First Baptist Church, under the leadership of Arthur P. Preston, except the opening song, of St. Paul's Church, led by Carl E. Hoenig. Rev. F. O. Ballard, pastor of Memorial Church, offered a short opening prayer. and then T. J. Charlton, superintendent of the Reform School for Boys at Plainfield, read an address on "Compulsory Educa-

tion." The address follows: "The framers of our State Constitution | that would be far-reaching. It was found spoke in no uncertain tone as to the importance of an education: 'Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage by all suitable means moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural im-provement, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all.' There is no uncertain sound in those ringing words. The framers of our Constitution were not men to quibble about right and wrong. It was before the day when men placed or And No Two Alike

The framers of our Constitution were not men to quibble about right and wrong. It was before the day when men placed expediency before right. But they erred in believing that all the people would surely take advantage of the means of education thus liberally provided. We have a common school fund of \$10.146,688.91. Six per mon school fund of \$10.146,688.91. Six per control of this enormous fund goes to procent. of this enormous fund goes to providing tuition for the children of the State. There is also a State tuition tax of 11 Dr. Coultas read from recent issues of the daily papers giving an account of the for the same purpose. Besides this, arrest of sixteen boys who live near Kingschools of Indiana to \$6,634,814. They have provided 9,327 schoolhouses and 13,869 schoolteachers. There are in the State 798,-917 children of school age, and yet but 529,-

345 were enrolled last year, with an average daily attendance of but 392,015. This is only about 50 per cent. of the children enumerated. With these facts before us we naturally inquire why should we tax our people so heavily and yet allow so many to grow up in ignorance?
"If education is a good thing for children, why do we allow parents to deprive them of this blessing? Every child is a citizen and is entitled to the protection of the State. If a parent for any flimsy excuse attempts to rob the child of its educational privileges it is the duty of the State to protect it from such robbery. INDIANA BEHIND IN THIS.

weeks, Connecticut requires pupils to at-tend one-half the school year, and Califor-nia two-thirds of the school year, while New Hampshire has a law which requires

children between ten and twelve to attend school all the school year, between twelve and fourteen six months of the year and

from fourteen to sixteen twelve weeks of

the year. Grand old Massachusetts, ahead of all the rest, requires every child between certain ages to attend thirty weeks

each year. The prevailing custom is to fix

the maximum age at fourteen years. The labor organizations have uniformly fa-

vored the passage of laws prohibiting the

employment of any child under fourteen years of age during the school year.

In Canada compulsory education is adopted in more than half the provinces.

In the province of Ontario the law is entitled, An act for the protection of children. I like that title. From letters re-

ceived from the superintendents of public

instruction and from other officials I learn

adopted, there is no opposition to it. The private and parochial shoods are as much

benefited by compulsory laws as are the

"The right of the State to protect its

In every instance where an appeal has

been taken to the Supreme Courts they

have affirmed that right in no uncertain

terms. When we consider that the effect

of absenteeism from day school is to raise

HIS OWN OBSERVATION.

"As the superintendent of the Boys' Re-

evils of truancy and absenteeism from

children be required to attend school at

teen weeks; then twenty weeks; then

twenty-six weeks; and finally I would

make it like Massachusetts for thirty

weeks. In many cases the mere passage

of the law has increased the attendance

in the schools 60 per cent, the first year,

We have been entirely too conservative

"I have no sympathy with the maudlin

sentiment that by such a law, we supplant

the natural rights of the parent. In all

if parents are raising their children in vice and crime the Board of Children's

Guardians takes them away from such par-

dren be properly trained for citizenship. The ideal training is in a good home. But

not one-half of the homes of this country are fit places to rear a child. It is an old

in a nation's life should be taught in its

schools.' What can you do if 50 per cent.

of the number are never in the schools?

In Massachusetts these laws for the edu-

cation of the young date back almost to

the Mayflower. An amusing incident is re-

lated by Francis Treat Paine, a millionaire

of Boston. The truancy officer discovered that Mr. Paine's daughter was not in the

residence on Beacon hill and asked why she was not in school. Mr. Paine thanked

him for his vigilance and told him that

she had a private tutor at home. He greatly enjoys relating the incident to show that in the old Bay State the law is no respecter

of persons. Such laws are easily enforced

Compulsory laws meet with the approval

of all good people. In those States that |

have longest had compulsory laws there is

literally no opposition to them. In the

framing of such laws care should be exer-

cised to leave no grounds of complaint

that the State is usurping in any respect

the control which belongs to the church.

dren's Guardians. Great credit is due to

the courageous men and women who have

so faithfully carried out the objects of the

law. Hundreds of children have been

snatched as 'brands from the burning' and placed where they are properly trained. This law is the rich legacy left us by the

founder of this Charity Organization Soci-

of a child. Parental authority is a good

thing where exercised for the good of a child. It is a victous thing when not so

exercised. In my work I have seen the baneful effects of vicious parents blasting

THE NEWSBOY EVIL.

newspapers are responsible. It is the oc-

cupation of newsboys. Abolish newsboys

and let papers be distributed through

proper agencies and at proper times. It is

an occupation which takes boys on the

streets and street life is destructive to

childhood. Reform School boys are largely

graduates from this occupation of news-

boys. The bootblack is still worse. Abol-

"There is another evil, for which the

No one has the right to blast the life

ety, Oscar McCulloch.

the lives of hundreds of boys.

"The peculiar glory of Indiana to-day is the law establishing the Board of Chil-

What you would have prominent

ents and puts them into good homes.

here in Indiana.

clared for compulsory education.

where compulsory education is

"Our State, grand and glorious as she is, although he was now located in Chicago, he could never think of Indianapolis as is behind other States in this matter. Of anything but his home, and a pleasant one, the forty-five States of our Union twentytoo. The greatest glory of this city, he said, is its charity work. He spoke of havseven of them have adopted compulsory ing received a very large report of the charity work of London. The volume coneducation laws and but eighteen have not done so. In all of these twenty-seven tained about 400 pages. He said he turned States children between certain ages, 7 to through it and at intervals of three or four pages he placed various dates. The dates represented the time at which similar work required to attend school, public, private in the line of charity had been taken up or parochial, for a certain number of weeks in this city, and many of the dates were prior to the date of the beginning of the each year. Penalties are provided for the work in London. failure of parents or guardians who violate such laws. Kentucky requires an attendance of at least eight weeks. Twelve States require an attendance of twelve weeks.

"Utah, Ohio and New Jersey require twenty weeks, and Vermont twenty-six The charity work of this city, he said.

especially well bestowed because so much of it is directed to the reclamation of children. Here he paid a glowing tribute to Rev. Oscar McCulloch, who was the moving spirit for so long in the work among Dr. Rondthaler then reviewed the work

the charity that attempts to correct

tempts to prevent the consequences of the

neglect of an earlier day. It is far better

they are young and teach them higher

aims in life, than that we should wait until

set in their ways and in a condition that

they are not susceptible to the influence of

good. Then, again, preventive philanthropy

is much cheaper than the other kind."
"The Children the Hope of the Nation"

was the title of Dr. Rondthaler's brief ad-

der the control of adults where papers can be purchased and boots blacked.

ordinance. More than two hundred Amer-

ican towns and cities have recently adopt-

ed it. With compulsory education, with

THE BOYS' CLUB.

ciety be doing its full duty.

Above all, adopt a curfew ordinance that

of the different organizations that are doing charity work in this city. After that made a strong plea for subscriptions to the funds of the society for the coming year. Many pledges were signed and turned in to the secretary, but the amount is not known. Dr. Rondthaler said \$8,000 was needed and that he wanted pledges for \$6,000 last night.

DRIVER MAY BE DROWNED.

Horse and Wagon Found in White River at Grand Avenue.

Some boys who were walking along the river bank at the foot of Grand avenue yesterday afternoon noticed what appeared to be a wagon and horse some distance from the shore. The police station was notified and Patrolmen Koons and Hofftied a heavy rope about the running gear of the wagon and W. E. Miller, of 554 South Meridian street, hitched a team to children to become criminals, the wonder the rope and dragged the horse and wagon is that not only twenty-seven States, but that all of them have not long ago deto land. There was nothing about them to serve to identify them. It is a spring wagon with high bed such as might be used by a huckster or peddler. The horse was a small bay mare not over fourteen school. As a rule our boys have not at- drowned with the horse. Where the horse

tended school. Most of them come to us unable to read or write. I believe that the Grand avenue is simply a road running coming Legislature will pass a law that all | from Meridian street out to the river and ing gravel. At the bank, leading down to least twelve weeks each year. In two the river, the road drops down into the years I would revise it, making it for six- river bed for a few rods and then turns north upon the bank again. When the river is high, as it is now, water covers this short piece of the road crossing the low ground. It is thought by some that the driver of the horse attempted to cross this overflowed part of the road and got beyond his depth.

The horse and wagon when found were lying in a deep hole at a point where the main intercepting sewer flows into the river. The mouth of the sewer is just above

feet further out into the bed of the stream the rights of vicious parents. In this city | so as to empty their contents into the water at all stages of the river. It was just at the end of the pipes that the horse and wagon were lying. A search for human bodies was begun last evening, but it became dark before much was done. The uncertainty that anybody was drowned caused the men at work to take less interest in the search. theory was advanced that the horse might have run away and wandered into the river. It was more reasonable to suppose,

the spot where the road runs through the

water, but the pipes are carried a hundred

cold as yesterday or Saturday night OUT IN WASHINGTON.

driven into the water with the weather so

schools. So he walked up to the palatial Populists Will Probably Elect a United States Senator.

Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, a brother of Senator Wilson, of that State, asked last evening whom the new Legislature was likely to elect as his brother's nite idea upon whom the choice will fall further than that it is likely to be a Populist. They have fifty-four members of the Legislature and it only requires fifty-seven to elect, and it is likely that they will get the other three somewhere out of the mix-

While Mr. Wilson did not mention young Mr. Voorhees, his view evidently leaves him out of the list of possibilities. The Democrats have very few members of the Legislature, the Populists having the lead and the silver Republicans coming second.

CARRIED AWAY CLOTH.

Burglars Enter the Store of Young & McMurray.

Some time Saturday night the store of the floor on the Court street side which was found open yesterday morning, but it is not believed the thief entered there, for the dust of several weeks or ish them both as twin evils. Let licensed key to the door and opened the window to make it appear that this was the way he

THE RELIEF OF POVERTY

will prohibit children from being on the streets after 9 o'clock p. m. in summer and 8 o'clock p. m. in winter. The curfew EX-JUDGE D. P. BALDWIN THROW bell was first established by William the Conquerer, requiring fires and lights to be OUT SOME SUGGESTIONS. extinguished in Saxon England to prevent

conspiracies against his throne. Later it tolled 'the knell of parting day.' The modern curfew is to be the signal for all children to go to their homes. No need of State legislation. All that is required is His Address Before the Progress Club -F. J. Van Vorbis, Who Took Exthat towns and cities adopt the curfew ceptions, Rebuked.

the law for children's guardians and the curfew we may expect the children to be protected in their rights. Then will so-Judge D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, was the principal speaker at the Progress Club meeting yesterday afternoon in Mansur "Our Boys" was the subject of an ad-Hall. His address concerned the possible dress by Rev. T. I. Coultas, pastor of Robmeans of relieving the poor people of the erts Park Church. His particular theme was the Boys' Club, of this city, and its | veloped the fact that the address was not | just where he began. The art of keeping work. He spoke of the history of the work | very much appreciated, for it was soon that resulted in the establishment of the club. Formerly there was what was were men that believe the only thing that known as the Newsboys' Home. It was | will relieve the people is the free coinage which was by the choir of boys and girls found that this work did not do what it of silver, and they were not in a mood to The actual needs of a comfortable life are was intended to do. Many of the boys | listen with a desire to learn when the remhad much poorer homes than was offered edy offered did not embrace this fundathem, and few of the boys had no homes at | mental principle of their belief. The address of Judge Saldwin was as follows: all, while the larger number of them had nomes that were reasonably good. It was "One of the queer things in human nature found that the home offered did not give the independence that is so attractive to is its persistence in the idea that we can

boys, and for that reason it was a failure get rich by legislation. Ten years ago Henry George inaugurated a series of antiso far as it was expected to be a charity poverty societies, out of which he and Father McGlyn got a deal of free adthat in a few isolated cases it did good, but not to the extent that was expected. vertising. If we would only place all our taxes upon real estate we could break up Then the present Boys' Club was organthis gobbling up of unearned increments by speculators and bridge over the ugly The club has an enrollment of several and everwidening gulf between rich and poor by making the rich poorer and the hundred, and has an average evening attendance of about forty. Comfortable rooms have been furnished on East Court poor richer. Now the single tax has some good things connected with it which I street, and there is a gymnasium in which would be glad to see put in operation, but truth compels me to say that up to date it has made small progress. In Delaware last fall, after a year of most earnest discussion by over 40,000 voters, it could count only about 1,000 votes in its favor. Then field," said Dr. Coultas. "While we all came Mr. Bellamy's scheme of the government controlling all the industries of the have great respect for him and for his country and becoming the universal emwork, we are not ergaged in sending him ployer and thereby extinguishing poverty. Undoubtedly so much of socialism as inpupils, but would rather say that we are engaged in a strong effort to break up his sists upon the public ownership of private school, which we would like to be able to to some of these days when it can be done monopolies, such as streets, city street railways, public railways, water works, the lighting of cities and other public franin a proper manner."

Dr. Coultas read from recent issues of chises is sound and winning in its way. townships, towns and cities an's porkhouse, for breaking the windows tuting co-operation for competition and up applies to the acquisition of wealth as well levy other taxes, increasing the total and otherwise damaging a vacant house in to date this scheme, except as above amount expended last year to carry on the the neighborhood. "These boys are not named, has not been a shining success." "It is better to use a little preventive philanthropy than to use a great deal of

"Within the last year another scheme for making us all rich by free coinage has gone to its death, and its substitute of getting rich by taxation is not nearly as aggressive as it was five years ago. We shall never have another McKinley bill, while wrong that has been committed or that atwe undoubtedly shall have a revision of our present tariff, along protection lines, because we need \$75,000,000 per annum more that we should take up these boys when revenue, still the excessive schedules of 1890 which cost the Republican party the President in 1892, will never be again enacted. The Republican party is big enough and they have become criminals and then attempt to reclaim them. They are then men wise enough to correct its mistakes. The work of tariff reform in 1890 and 1892, while defeated in 1894, may after all in 1897 be accomplished by the compromise already in the air between the extreme protectionists and the gold Democratic free-traders. REDISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION. dress. He began with the statement that "The wonder of the day is the growth

of our cities and towns. Our farms are being deserted because the farmer's son can make a living easier in the city. Forty years ago Horace Greeley used to say 'Do not come to the city, but go West and grow up with the country.' There are today in Indianapolis five thousand able-bodied men, all farmer's sons, doing menial work, and work which excludes them from social advancement. With the same efforts these men in a few years in the country acquiring farms, would rank with the best and cease to take the terrible risks of poverty incident to crowded city life. Now something must be done to restore this lost balance between city and country population. The farmers complain that they can make only a bare living by the hardest of knocks. Almost the entire Bryan vote this year was a rural vote. The truth of the matter is that the agricultural interest all over the world has been sacrificed to the commercial for the last thirty years, This is the real cause of the disturbed and unnatural distribution of our population between city and country. Nor are our farmers wholly without fault. So long as our Indiana farmers raise nothing but wheat, corn, oats and hogs, with cholera, failure of wheat and oats, and

low prices they will always work to disadvantage. "In one of the statistical reports of Indiana I find that within a twelvemonth our farmers' wives sold \$5,000,000 worth of eggs, poultry and truck, to say nothing of butter and cheese. Upon the Ohio river last fall I saw a ten-acre lot planted out in which netted its ownan acre, penses. For one hundred miles above and below Louisville, with the Ohio river a cheap highway, farmers might get rich by raising fruit. And yet fruit culture and winter dairying are almost unknown in Indiana. In winter labor is cheap, butter and milk high. By a little attention to silos and green feed for winter a farmer within easy range of a city could coin money. In a word, intensive farming, as it is called, should divide with the staples the farmer's industry and thus make his life easier and more attractive and keep his boys and girls from starving in our great

cities where they are not wanted." NATIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE. The speaker commented upon the extravagance of Congress in spending \$500,-000,000 per annum, every cent of which latempted to be placed upon wealth. He deat \$4,000,000 each, one of which the other day (the Texas) sunk in a fresh-water pond. No nation in the old world will come across 3,000 miles of salt water to make war on the United States. He also denounced the vast sums of money that were wasted in useless public printing, the majority of which finds itself within six months after the document or book is issued in the junk shop. Speaking of the new congressional library, he said: \$5,000,000 building is all well enough in flush times, but with a million wolves looking into a million homes this terrible winter, it certainly seems like the worst kind of

"This matter of wages is an intensely practical subject and a compromise between two conflicting interests," he continued. "The employer wants to pay as little and the employe to receive the utmost possible for his day's work. When the employe thinks himself aggrieved he naturally gives as little service as possi ble for the biggest wages. The employer has less need of organization than the employed, for the former always holds the whip hand. Within the last forty years innumerable trade organizations and unions have sprung up, the end of all of which is higher wages. The wage earner has a perfect right to protect himself, but is not always wise in his methods. A strike always hurts the striker a great deal more than the party sought to be struck, and yet strikes are occasionally necessary, just as war is often the only way to settle a difficulty between hostile nations. After the strikes or the war both parties respect each other all the more. In this matter of securing higher wages, experience is the great teacher. If the labor unions demand exceptional wages the employers will not ngage in enterprises which require labor. In these labor differences both parties are usually to blame. Both provocation and retaliation are mutual and mutually destructive. We hear a great deal about arbitration, but I do not believe that arbitration is the cure-all for labor troubles. It is a good thing as far as it goes, just as courts are good things for lawyers, but miserably poor things for litigants. I have not head enough on me to fix the scale of wages in any industry. But it always seemed to me that \$1.25 a day for unskilled labor was altogether too low, especially where the workmen have families to support. Double that scale for skilled labor seems a fair wage, especially when we consider that the employe invests nothing except muscle and takes no risks and has no care or anxiety about the outcome of the labor in which he is engaged. It is only the harder upon employers and capitalists than it has been on laborers.

GETTING RID OF POVERTY. "The main thing in fighting poverty is the start. The strain upon every aspirant for wealth lies in the beginning. Money breeds money, prosperity breeds more prosperity. While, on the other hand, poverty impoverishes all the time. The poor pay one-fourth more for everything than the forehanded. is believed the burglar must have had a key to the door and opened the window to make it appear that this was the way he entered.

The same coal bought in said she had been looking for him ever since and just found him yesterday. Swain recently applied to the Big Four Company for a position as a detective.

you must add 25 per cent. for the retailer. The road to pecuniary independence need not necessarily be in earning money. The far better way is in acquiring skill and good will. When a workman does his work so well as to be in constant demand, he is on the highway to wealth. Learn to do something better than anybody else. Pecuniary success is largely a question of margins Take two globes, one one-quarter of an inch greater than the other. When it comes to measuring the surface the difference becomes enormous, and the larger the globe the more difference there will be. Wanamaker, Marshall Field, Shillito and the great department stores sell goods at the same price as their neighbors, but they sell ten times as much, and the result is bright boy graduates from the gutter into affluence proves that poverty is by no

riches. The fact that every day some means an incurable disease. But ability to acquire is not all; there must be ability to keep and ability to put the savings at work earning more money. No matter how much a man makes, if before the week is out country. The discussion that followed de- he spends it, he starts the next Monday earning it. Every shop keeper and business man is engaged in a conspiracy against is naturally artificial, and their gratification is the end of all kinds of industry exceedingly small. If one will only exercise good judgment a few hundred dollars a year will support a family. A roof, fire, plain clothes, and food are soon earned, and the public supplies the poor man with schools, roads, protection, gratis. He has

no taxes to pay other than the indirect tax

caused by tariffs. "Poverty will never be cured by legislation any more than by charity. All that legislation can do is to equalize the public burdens and give every man a fair chance, and all that charity can do or ought to do is to relieve exceptional misfortune. greatest of all cures for poverty is the homely, but extrememly far reaching maxim 'Earn money before you spend it. The way to affluence is a plain straightfor ward one. Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves. Then patience and make no haste Prosperity is a severer test in the acquisition of riches than adversity. Everybody wants, for a consideration, to help the prosperous man to get more prosperity and money. He is teased, wheedled, flattered and begged to death. Another secret of pecuniary success is to avoid speculation. Speculation should always be spelled with a small s. One of the illusions of the world is that something can be had

for nothing. "Another like illusion is to get a very great deal for a very little. The great But the world is not yet ripe for substi- natural law, 'Freely give, freely have, thing, still neither of them is the whole end of life. The greatest deeds of a state or community, or family, or individual come when they are poor and struggling Beyond an independence and sufficient laid by for sickness, old age and for dependents. the pleasures of money are greatly exaggerated. Money costs a great deal more than it comes to. Money is an excellent servant, but a miserable master. Money is a cushion which eases up the jolts of accident and misfortune, but the man should always be the master, and never the servant. All this no doubt seems very commonplace, but the old cure for poverty-indus try, economy and perserverance, which has received the sanction of ages of experience

is after all the safest and best." Flavius J. Van Vorhis, a man who has the distinction, as the election proved, of being one of the very few Republicans who deserted his party for the free-silver heresy, started the ball rolling toward silver in the discussion. He did not mention silver at all, but he relieved himself of considerable rant in regard to the mone power and the landlord and the money lord He told Judge Baldwin that he had better go home and study the question of his address before presuming to come here and address the people on such a subject. He was followed by a man whose face is well known as one of the street corner freesilver debaters, who said nothing except that Dr. Van Vorhis had taken his words from his mouth and left him nothing to say. He then turned to the audience and

asked in a very dramatic manner:
"Are we to be robbed—robbed, I say by this great money power that has the means of taking from the workingman and producer one-half of all he produces and getting rich on it? Are we going to sit quietly by and allow this to proceed? No: we are going to study this question and be ready for it at another time when we will see that the money power is throt-

VAN VORHIS REBUKED. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, quietly arose, and, turning toward Van Vorhis, said: "] wish to enter a strong protest against any such talks as we have heard here just now. This club, as I understand it, is for the purpose of discussing questions of importance in a fair way and arriving et conclusions which our minds, and not our our minds and not to be swayed by mere sentimentality. It is wrong for a person to stand up here and try to impress people with mere statements that come from the heart and are solely sentimental, instead of trying to lead or convince by arguments that come from the minds of intelligent

B. AND L. LEGISLATION

Opposing Camps Forming Over the Proposed Measure.

The approaching session of the Legislature is looked forward to with much interest by all the men making a business of conducting building and loan associations, as well as by the heavier investors bor has to pay. He was very severe upon in these institutions. The proposed bill the overthrow of the income tax law, submitted by the commission appointed by whereby a portion of this burden was at- the Governor, composed of John H. Holli- do cannot be told. In the counties where day, James E. McCullough and Bellamy Sutton, has been closely studied, and the building association forces are divided into opposing camps of those who support this measure and those who oppose it. There are two or three associations "standing pat" and declining to participate in the secret meetings of either side, but all the others are preparing to do what they can on one side or the other. Those building and loan men who suppor the bill declare that they do so because

they feel that the business must be thus placed under rigid regulations to prevent it from coming into such disrepute that the public will indiscriminately condemn all associations and thus cause the bottom to drop out of the business. Those oppos ing the bill raise various objections to it and declare that while it is all right for the older and bigger associations, the younger ones cannot do business under it. They have had several meetings and will be organized more strongly than they were two years ago to defeat the bill.

ROOKER'S LARGE BARN BURNED Together with Much Fine Stock and

Feed and Machinery.

William V. Rooker's barn, near Millersville, burned last night about 8 o'clock The loss includes about forty head of al kinds of thoroughbred stock. Among the horses was Kitty Ruddle, a well-known track horse. It is supposed that the fire was incendiary. The night watchman had gone to the house for his supper and when he stepped outside he saw that the barn was burning. Neighbors reported that they had seen a man near the barn with a light If ploodhounds can be secured in time they will be put on the track of the incendiaries. Recently several barns have been burned in this neighborhood. The barn contained about 300 tons of feed and a large quantity of farming machinery and implements. The loss is between \$7,000 and \$10,000. This was the largest barn in Lawrence township.

A WOULD-BE BAD MAN. Samuel Swain Arrested on Complaint of a Woman.

Samuel Swain, who is supposed to be a would-be bad man and who has made some exceptional employer who gets rich. The last three years has been a great deal progress in the line of his aspirations, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Richards and Kinney, charged with grand larceny and carrying concealed weapons. He gave his address as 578 South West street. He is Musical Boxes known to have come originally from Modoc, Randolph county, where he is wanted for about a month ago from a trip out West. she is the cause of his arrest. She com-And the very poor pay double what the plained to the police yesterday that Swain had secured a boarding place for her on

THE SENATORSHIP

RACE TO SUCCEED VOORHEES NOT SO EXCITING AS IT WAS.

Not Active-What Managers Say-Popocracy Dead to World.

As time develops the situation in Indiana the senatorial race does not seem quite so exciting as it was. Just now it is probably the lull that comes before the storm. While the managers of Messrs. Fairbanks and McKeen are relaxing no whit of their activity, the friends of the other genticmen who have been mentioned as possible candidates are not making any effort, nor is it likely that they will. The theory upon which Gen. Lew Wallace, Judge R. S. Taylor, Hiram Brownlee or Representative Hanly could be elected would be that the fight between Fairbanks and McKeen had grown so warm and so bitter that the Legislature would think it better for the unity of the party to take up a third man None of them hopes to come into the race with a large enough following to make him a leading factor at the start.. Then nearly all of these men are being groomed more or less for the race to succeed Senator Turpie two years hence, and they do not care to get so actively mixed in the present fight as to acquire enmittes that might damage their cause when that 'ime comes Mr. Fairbanks's friends claim all the way from fifty to sixty votes of the eightyfive in the caucus, and the friends of Mr. McKeen set the Fairbanks men in one column and "the field" in the other. HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT IT.

Ex-State Senator A. W. Wishard, who has had charge of Mr. Fairbanks's senatorial campaign for the last six years, when asked for an expression, declined to go into details, but said: "I feel perfectly satisfied as to the outcome. There are so many circumstances with which I am familiar that I could not tell you the full barrassing for some of the members who have not announced their preference. All that I care to say is that the contest is settled right now. The effort to force General Harrison into the race has died a-borning, and there are no other factors that count for anything."

In reply to another question he declared that Mr. McKeen would never muster more than six or seven votes in the caucus, that Judge Taylor would possibly have one, bu no more, that Hanly would not be a candidate and that the representative from General Wallace's own county was for Mr. Rollo B. Oglesbee, secretary of the com-

mittee in charge of Mr. McKeen's canvass

said: "We are entirely hopeful of Mr. McKeen's election and thoroughly satisfied with the progress of his canvass. His prospects for election are good and daily growing better. We do not claim that we have enough votes to elect, but we do know that we have more votes than any other man, and see no reason why Mr. McKeen should n t in the end be successful." The contest for the speakership of the House promises to be a brief and not particularly sharp one. Two years ago the struggle was very hot, but after the sessio was over it was discovered that a good many men had earned more reputation on the floor than they could possibly have done in the speaker's chair, and the position is not so eagerly sought this year. The candidates for speaker have succeeded in keeping themselves clear of the senatorial fight, and up to this time there have been no indications that the result of this contest will be taken as any test of the strength of the opposing candidates for senator. In fact, all those interested in the senatorial contest seem to prefer that there should be no preliminary skirmish before the main battle in the caucus. It was largely this feeling that killed off the movement that was started a couple of weeks ago to have a preliminary legislative cau-cus in December to outline a party policy in legislative matters. POPOCRACY DEAD TO THE WORLD.

While there is much activity among the

Indiana Republicans, caused by the approaching session of the Legislature and various personal anxieties about federal patronage, there is practically no life in either wing of the Democracy. Occasionally here and there meetings have been called of the more radical silverites and club organizations have been formed to continue the silver propaganda. The indi-cations all point to the belief that in the next campaign the silver people will have even less trouble in capturing the regular Democratic organization than they had this year, and that Bryan will be their idol four years hence there can be no doubt Of course, this means that there will be no getting together of the two wings of the party. With Bryan and free silver the leading tenets in the creed of the regular organization, the sound-money Democrats will fight harder than ever. It is their present intention to call separate primaries for the next campaign, and they hope to bring into them a great many Democrats who believed in sound money and yet cast their fortune with the regular organization this year, partly because they had participated in its primaries and partly be cause they were lured on by the hope of political success and a prospect of a divithey were strongest in Indiana they are complaining much of alleged treachery or the part of the silver Democrats and declaring that they will act with them no more, but it is doubtful if the Populist party, acting alone, will ever cast as many as 10,000 vctes in Indiana.

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